MORNING EDITION-SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1855.

THE FATAL ENCOUNTER AT STANWIX HALL.

Coroner's Investigation-Reward for the Ap. prehension of Baker-Arrest of Morris

SECOND DAY. Before Coroner Hilton

The inquest on the body of the late William Poole was resumed yesterday morning before Coroner Hilto a, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall. The room was from the nature of the exciting case, crowded to excess with the friends of Pools, and those who took a deep interest in the result of the investigation. Before the testimony was resumed John Hyler, charged with being connected with Baker and others, on the night of the assault upon Pcole, was brought before the Coroner by committed temporarily to the Tombs. As in the case of Van felt and Linn, Hyler appears to have had little or nothing to do with the attack on Poole, excepting that

nothing to do with the attack on Poole, excepting that he was seen to enter the saloon in the company of Baker Thurter and Paugere.

Gyrus Shay being recalled, deposed as follows:—
Q. Do you recollect any others being present at Stanwix Hall on the night of the officiently, except those whose names you mentioned yesterday? A I do not; I am satisfied there were others there that I know, but I cannot give their names
Q. Was Poole sober when you entered the place? A. From his appearance, I abould say that he was sober; he knew what he was doing; I think he had been drinking, but he appeared cooler than usual; he drank some wine at his cwn place before he went up to Stanwix Hall; he drank south helf a glass of two bottles of wine.
Q. What happened after you entered? A. Mr. Irving wanted Morrissey to go out with him; Morrissey aid, "I am not going now, as I will be prepared in a moment to meet this American fighting son of a b——."
Q. What followed? A. Morrisaey then whisperel to a young man whose mane I don't know, and he went out shortly after this young man entered again, and handed Morrissey a pisto!
Q. What kind of a pistol was it. A. It was a six-

what kind of a platel was it. A. It was a six-

Q—what would of a pistol was it. A it was a six-berrelied revolver.

Q State what occurred. A Morrissey then went to-wards Mr. Poole with the pistol in his right hand; Mr. Itean stepped up and caught hold of him; in the airriggle Mr. Iten tried to get the pistol away from Morrissey, when the latter spring away from him and struck Mr. Itean with his hand.

Q Was Baker there? A. He was; he was along with Morrissey, and had a pistol in his band.

[At this stage of the proceeding Morrissey was brought better the Coroner on a warrant, and was taxen to the city prison by officers Browne and Keefe, of the Caiol's effice.

Since | Bramsnation resumed —Q. What kind of a pistol had laker in his hand? A. One of Coit's are shooters.
Q. Well, what followed? A. Morrissey moved towards roole, when a number of persons got in between them; he presented the pistol at Foole over the people's heads, and snapped the pistol at the deceased two or three lines. I can't say for certain whether the caps exploded or not, but I distinctly heard the hammer go down Q. Bid you see caps on the pistol? A. I can't say that I cit. I was not close enough to see whether there were or not.

Q. Pid you see caps on the pistol? A. I can't say that I cid. I was not close enough to see whether there were or not.
Q. You cannot say whether the caps expleded or not? A. No. I was paying so much attention to Baker, as he was watching Mr. Pools, with a pistol in his hands.
Q. Well, what followed? A. Officer Rae was present, and he arrested Morrissey; Rue was drunk and noisy, and teld the Eighth ward police that Morrissey was his prisoner, and that he was going to take him to the station house. Officer Hogan then came up, for the purpose of arresting Pools, when I told the latter to go out the back way, and go to the Righth ward station house, and make a charge against Morrissey. Thinking that Rue would bring Morrissey to the Eighth ward station house, we went there along with Pools, for the purpose of making a charge against him. When we got to the station house, we found that Morrissey' had not been brought there; and the officer there in command told Mr Pools, as Morrissey had not been brought there; and the officer there in command told Mr Pools, as Morrissey had not been brought there; he could not take the charge, he advised us to get a warrant out for him in the morning; we then returned to Stanwix Hall; we stayed there that about fifteen minutes past one e-clock, when six men entered the salcon.

Q. Who were their minutes past one e-clock, when six men entered the salcon.

Q. Well, what happened? A. The minute they got in Pangene seized Mr Pools was in conversation with Mr. Campbell, and Pangene had to reach across Campbell.

Q. Did he say anyshing? A. As he (caught hold of

Mr. Campbell, and Paugene had to reach scross Campbell

Q. Did he say anything? A. As he caught hold of Poole he said "Ant you a pertry American son of a b—," and then said "Ant you a pertry American son of a b—," and then said "Ant you a pertry American son of a b—," and then said "Ant you a pertry Americans" Poole replied by saying "Yes, I am their standard bearer." It then told Poole not to make any replies, as three or four of the party had glitole in their hands.

Q. Who were those that had pistole in their hands? A. Paugene, Baler and Purper, the latter concealed it under his clean; I can't say that I saw pistole in the hands of any? The others; I thought these were the most desperatement of the party, and had my eyes on them particularly, and any attention was so much drawn to them, that I could not tall whether the others had pistole or not; Paugene, who still held Poole by the collar, add, "I could not tall whether the others had pistole or not; Paugene, who still held Poole by the collar, add, "I wan't to fight you." Poole magbed, but mede no reply; Paugene then said, "You black muraled son of a b——, I want to fight you." Poole aughed, but mede no reply; at the time lift. Compbell, tried to get out of the way, when Paugene said to Campbell, "You take your hand down; I know you." Mr. Van Poit then interfered, and tried to stop the quarret; he took hold of Faugene, when the latter struck him, I think; that was the last I saw of Van Paugene, who still had hold of Poole, then coughed and spat in his face three times; Poole then here's love from Paugene and retreated back as far as he could get, between the opster box and the bar. Turner than took off his ceat, three it on the counters, and said, "Boys, let us sail in any how;" he wavel his pistole over he head, and then the party advanced towards Mr. Poole.

P. ofe

Q. Who composed the party? A. Paugene, Baker and Twitter

Q. Fed identifications advance? A. I can't say that he did; he was present at the time, but I don't think he was one or the party that advanced with the others. Turner then bretiled his pistoi at Poole, resting the barrel across his left arm, when his pistoi was it? A. It was a very large sized pated, that would weigh nearly twelve pennis; it was a revolver? Foole then put his hands before his fact and said, "My Goll, have you come here to marder as he key on the floor he raised his pistol, fred it, and whot Mr. Poole in the since, who staggered and fell; Baker then aprang right on top of him, when Paugene fired at Charles toxier, who went to Poole's assistance, and shot him in the head; Baker then put his pistol against Mr. Poole she reast.

Q. Describe the position of Poole and Baker at this time. A. Poole was lying on the floor, and Baker had his have upon him, while with his left hand he grasped him by the collar.

Q. Weil, what next? A. I went towards Baker to Poole's assistance, when Baker fired his platol, saying at the time; "Well, I guess I'll take you any how." Turner, wo was saill jving on the floor, fact a third shot and wounded Losier in the leg; I then apparent at Furner, and as I pushed his pistol, it went off in the direction of Mr. Foole: the powder Bashed all over my hand; the party then tried to get out of the place, when Baker was stooped by a man named Acher, who tried to hold him: Baker froed himself, and aske went out of the hour he exclaimed "i have take in that son of a b— any how." Turner, followed close behind Baker, and as they got outside, I heard as many as two or three pistol shots in the street I think one of the shots was Turner's, as, his pistol being of a large size, was much touder than the chees.

What hander the party and the Poole after they went out. A.

pixels being of a large size, was much louder than the others.

Q. What happened to Poole after they went out? A. Poole then raised himself from the hoor and caught hold of the door, I said to him, "You are dangerously wounded," when he replied, "I guess not; I am only shot in the leg." I told him that he was also shot in the breast, as I saw the pixto discharged into him; Poole stood for about differen minutes, when he commenced to faint; he looked him in the face, an;, fainting away, said, "Cyrus, I am dying," I caught him in my arms, and Mr. Campheill heighing me, we placed him on the counter; I told tir. Deagle to go out the back way and bring in some assistance; the police arrivel as we lift him on the counter.

Q. by a Jurez-Did any other than Baker and Turner shoot Poole? A. I can't say, but Paugene fired his pixels three or four times, shooting Lozer in the head.

Q. Did you hear the coach driving of "A. I did I.

or four times, shooting Loxier in the Q Did you hear the coach driving of? A. I did; I heard that the number of the coach was \$16; I was told C. W. Campball. Q Did you hear the coach driving off: A. I did; I heard that the number of the coach was \$10. I was told that some of the party went off in the coach.

W. Campbell, being duly sworn, said—I live at 405. Brookway; I was at Stanwis Hall on the night of the distinctive; I know Paugene; I heard Poole tell him, about aix weeks ago, at his salcon, corner of Brookway and Howard street, that if he would not keep out of his place, he would have him put on Blackwell's Island—whereupon Paugene said, "You can't disfigure me much so—I'll fight you." he took off his cost, and wanted Foole to come outside the door and fight with him; Mr. Foole said to his boy, "Dick, get a pollcoman," a party of nem, whose I supposed were Paugene's friends, or hold of him, and took him over to the Eighth ward side of Broedway.

of men, whom I supposed were Pangene's friends, got hold of him, and took him over to the Eighth ward side of Browdway.

Q. Po you know the names of those friends of Pan gene that youngeak of? A. No, I know them by sight; I think they live in the Eighth ward; I never heard any therats made by any other parties against Poole, up to the time of the shooting occurrence at Stanwix Hall.

Q Just rethr all the circumstances attending the affray at Stanwix Hall? A. On the erening of the 24th of February I went up to Stanwix Hall in company with locke and some of his friends, and took supper there together; while we were taking our supper at the table, some one outered and took Mr. Poole that Morrissey was in the back room, Mr. Poole theseupon replus;—"As long as Morrissey leaves me alone I will leave him alone." Foole then rose up from the table and stool in the space between the eating counter and the drinking one, and commonwed tabling to his friends that were standing around him when Morrissey came out of the back room, and, standing in front of Poole, said to his merissey and I oole, and succeeded in taking Morrissey away to the other side of the room; the next thing that attended my attended my suffered and men of the parties of the room; the next thing that attended my attended my safe after the parties of the room; the next thing that attended my attended my safe after the parties of the room; the next thing that attended my attended my safe after the parties of the room; the next thing that attended my attended my safe after the parties of the room; the next thing that attended my attended my safe after the parties of the room; the next thing that attended my attended my safe after the parties of the room; the next thing that attended my attended my safe after the parties was proper to the parties of the room; the next thing that attended my attended my safe after the parties are the office side of the room; the next thing that attended my attended my safe after the parties are the parties and the parties are

went out seemingly in a hurry; in a few minates afterwards the young man returned, and going up behind Merrissey, the latter drew a pistol—a six barrelled one—and snapped it two or three times at Poole's head; I don't think the caps exploded; I think I saw caps on the pistol; he anapped the pistol two or three times; I suppose I was twelve or afteen feet from him; I never saw the pistol before or since; the parties, McTirving and Mr. I lean, then got between them; I never heard Morrissey threaten to kill Poole; in the principal facts of the shooting, as stated by Shay, I can concur.

Here the testimony of Mr. Campbell close I, and the case was adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION—\$500 REWARD FOR THE ARREST OF BAKES.

By a reference to our advertising columns it will be

By a reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mayor Wood has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of Louis Baker, the expolicemar, who is alleged to be the party who shot Poole, on the night of the 24th of February.

THE FARDINIAN PRIGATE DES GENEYS—HER PASSEN-GERS TO BE ALLOWED TO LAND - CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE MAYOR AND SARDINIAN CONSUL.

The following correspondence has taken place between General of the Sardinian government at this port, in re-lation to the passengers on board the Sardinian frigate Des Geneys. It will be seen from the letter of the Mayor that he consents to their landing, as it has been satis-factorily proved to him that they are not convicts, as was at first supposed, but political offenders, who field from their own countries into Sardinia as a place of

factority proved to him that they are not convicts, as was at first supposed, but political offenders, who fied from their own countries into Sardinia as a place of refuge:—

His Sardinia's Markey's Consulare General, Saw Yong, 5th March, 1856.

5 SR—With reference to your Henor's letter of the 26th day of January, addressed to Mr. Vice Consul Pabricotti, relative to passengers on board his Sardinian Majes, ty's frigate Des Geneys, and now in this port, I have the honer to acquaint you, from official information, in addition to the official communications made to you by the Marquis Tallacarne last month, that the said passengers are all subjects of other countries than Sardinia, where they have only fied as political refugees, and where, if some of them have been at times under the surveillance of the police for political offences, not one has ever been a convict. It is not to be fairly supposed that a national vessel would be allowed to lend herself to the transmission of convicts and cast them on the shores of a country with which there exists a treaty of antity and friend-ship. Sardinia regulations and you may be assured that you have been approached by reports injurious to insocent Grangers. I enclose a passenger, which maturity and past occupations of said passenger, which maturity and past occupations of said passenger, which is the total passenger, which is cannot doubt. But how far it may be necessary to give this list publicity, is a question I have with your Honor. I hay this because, if these man had been persocuted, I feel sure that Americans will not be disposed to advertue and add to their sufferings. I begrespectfully to have if urderstoot that I write officially, so as to cover my country's vessel and her commander, and show that they come on a voyage of mercy and of kindness. It may be well, likewise, to say that my government, desiring fully to carry out a purely kind intention, have him to be presented t

THE MAYOR'S COMPLAINT BOOK. That boys play ball against complamant's house,

corner of avenue A and l'ourteenth street. a worthless watch, by Charles Jackson, of No. 15 Chatham street. The money was recovered by officer

That the occupant of the upper part of house 174 West That the occupant of the upper part of house 174 West Fourteenth street, chaincats the windows with a gas. That the owners of house 156 First aroune have raised their house one story higher than the law allows, as the walls are only eight nethes thick.

That the fat boiling establishment at 275 West Thirty-eighth street is a perfect nuisance, and that the stench and fifth are exceedingly unhealthy.

That lamps have been placed in Fifty fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, have never been lighted since they were placed in said street—now tearly six months.

That the sidewalk in Liberty street, adjoining the Post Office, is an intolerable nuisance, being used for

That the sidewalk in Liberty street, adjoining the Post Office, is an intolerable nuisance, being used for purposes for which rear premises are intended, the smell arising therefrom is sickening in the extreme Repeated complaints of this nuisance have been received.

Wm. Kolan, of 25 Division street, complains that the occupant, of 28% same street lange out a large flag from the second story of his millinery establishment, to the annoyance of his neighbors, and in violation of the city ordinance.

the amoyance of his neighbors, and in violation of the dity ordinance.

Mrs. Catherine Earles, of 100 Anthony street, complains that she left a backet containing marketing and a bundle of fourteen unmade coats at a grocery store. No. 44 Falton street, for a few moments, on the lat of March, intending to return to take them to her residence, that after being absent a few moments, she returned and found they had been delivered, as the clerk avers, to a German weman, who had helped her to carry them to the store, and who obtained them without her knowledge or coment.

Robert Campbell, of 476 Washington Market, a foreigner, complains shat the Mülda Marshal insats levying upon his shattels for costs and these for not doing military duty, for which he is not liable by the laws of this Nate, and prays that a stop may be put to like extortions on humself and destitute country men. In this case the Mayor says he can grant no relief, and that the complainant must be left to the mercy of the Military Marshal.

ACCIDENT FROM BLASTING ROCKS.

ACCIDENT FROM BLASTING ROCKS. Mr. Archibald Griere, residing at Fiftieth street and Broadway, appeared at the Mayor's office and made a Broadway, appeared at the Mayor's office and made a complaint against John Quin, contractor, fer carelessly blasting rocks near his house, by which his little boy was seriously injured. It appears that his son who is six years old, was playing in front of his house on Friday, the 2d inst, with other children, at a distance of 150 or 200 feet from the blaste when they were discharged, and that a piece of rock struck him on the right arm, breaking it, while his thigh was also seriously injured. The Mayor referred the case to Justice Caborn.

ABRESTED FOR KEEPING DISHEPUTABLE HOUSES. Justice Osborne, on Thursday, Issued nine warrants or the arrest of keepers of disorderly houses on and near the Five Points, and yesterday six of the parties vere taken before bim, and required to give bail in the were taken before bim, and required to give ball in the sum of \$500 each. The following are the names of the parties arrested:—Ann Gilroy, Thomas Loughlin, James Mechan, Ann Divine and Mary Murphy, all of whom were committed in default of ball Wedlin to the well for the police to bestow some of their attention on the keepers of similar houses in Moreer street, Church street, and other more fashionable localities? It is said that the reason the establishments in those streets are allowed to remain undisturbed is in consequence of some understanding which exists between them and certain officers. If a crusade is to be carried on against them, would it not be better to committee in those localities further up town?

The Late Rescue from Drowning.

The Late Rescue from Drowning.

For: Coulsman, March 9, 1855.

Sim-1 and in this cay's Henath a paragraph relative to the saving of a man who fell overboard from a ship going to sea, in tow of a steaming, by the crew of one of the barges of the United States Army, Governor's Island. I beg you will please correct an error I find in the same, and mention the name of Corporal Birth and crew, of Governor's Island, in lieu of Sergeant Saunders, &c.

crew, of doverned that you will accede to my request, see-ing that your columns announce the above by the title of "honor to whom honor is due."

GEOFGE HALLER, of warge crew.

Alleged Filibrustering Expedition to Cuba-UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Before Hop. Judge Hell. THIRD DAY.

MARCH 9.—The United States vs. the Steamer Massachu-setts.—The first witness called was Lorenzo De Angelis, who deposed—I am one of the officers attached to the Marshal's office; I know of the steamer Massachusetts; made the seizure about the 25th of January; she was at anchor nearly opposite Jersey City when I seized her; she was in the stream in the North river; Mr. Horton and six revenue officers boarded her with me; there appeared to be preparations making for sailing; it was be-tween 11 and 12 o'clock in the day when I seized her; I don't remember the day of the week; the captain was not on board; I saked for him, and they said he was no there: Mr. Manon, the second mate, said he had charge there were a number of men, apparently the crew, and the engineer; I informed them of the attachment.

Billines continued—I asked Manuach.

Willines continued—I asked Manuach.

Billines continued—I asked Manuach.

Billines continued—I asked Manuach.

Billines continued—I asked Manuach.

Willines and voice to a way a hour; Manuach and the vessel was bound to New Orleans, Mobils and elsewhere, but where he did not know; I kept charge of the ship; I had a hoat alongside per No. 12; the captain and nonversation with him at was something said by the captain about the gradual way and the consul; I can't receive the anuach of consul; I can't receive the number of casks of water ind a large boiler; I saw some poles there; I could not say they were piled up: they seemed to be old an! to lave them to the say they were piled up: they seemed to be old an! to lave them to the say they were piled up: they seemed to be old an! to lave been on boad a long time; they were pole up in a terth in the alole's chin; they were about a fock and a half long; they were pointed at each end and circular; away trunks there; like Cook in they were about a fock and a half long; they were pointed at each end and circular; away trunks there; like Cook know more about a fock and hald true a number of boxes containing harness, addles; piloth holdstraw were in the after cabla, in one case, name on the lowes, no place for direction, one to marked or any the say they are they are the say they are they

To Mr. Lovell—I think the holsters were affixed to the enddles, but I am not certain; they were the ordinary sizel pixtol holsters, about the size of an ordinary horse pixtol; the saddles were not all of one character; I think there were two different kinds—one what they call pack saddles, heavy, for draft; the others were saddles for men; I do not know how much harness there was; there were several cases; I should think there were over five cases; there were double that number; the traces were

cases, there were combine that humbers was new; I was in the Emitriot Attorney—The harness was new; I was in the employment of the United States Marshal at the time of the seiture of the Cleopatra; I was engaged in her seiture. Q. Were those boxes similar to those found on the Cleopatra; To the contraction of th

received nor been promised any money by any person, on behalf the United States government, for any agency in this matter.

Peter Cook, also employed in the United States Marshal's office, deposed that he found a good deal of coal on board the Massachusetts, but could not fell how much; it was under the laddes' cabin, I should think there was from 300 to 380 or 400 tens of coal; it was not coal; there were water tanks on board; they were down below the kitchen; I counted all water tanks; they were a large size; I saw six water casks of different sizes; some would hold strity gallons each and come may have been smaller. I thunk the tanks would hold 120 gallons each; I examined the casks, but not the tanks; the casks contained water, there were ten four wheeled wagon; large size; there were boxes to the wagons; there were some thirty poles twelve to fifteen feet long and six inches in circumference, and fifteen hand carts with boxes; I saw ten begs in which there were ten trucks, one grindstors, and a believe and forge below, on these everal hundred life preservers there were four trucks, one grindstors, and a believe and forge below, on these continued to describe some of the other articles specified by Mr. De Angells, and was similarly cross-examined.

A Lake Freezen Overs—The Senace Lake, it is

Mr. Soule has declined the invitation to a public recep-tion at a dinner or otherwise, tendered to him by the Cuban Junta of New York. His refusal is announced in the following communication from Mr. D. de Goicouria, the delegate appointed to wait upon him in Washington

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1855. DEAR BROTHERS—I have approached Mr. Soule, and tendered to him the invitation I was commissioned to offer. He declines being made the object of any ovation He was much pleased, however, with the delicate man-ner in which I had been directed to deliver my message, and spoke in glowing terms of acknowledgment of the flattering compliment which it implied. But he ineisted that whilst he war, as it were, on trial about the issues unbecoming in him to let the public sentiment be fere-stalled by any demonstration through which his friends might be disposed to show him their sympathics. He is calm, dignified, and cheerful. He utters not a word of disaffection or resentment. Indeed, he seems quite content with the position which he occupies before the country. Of the crowd of friends who have visited him aince he arrived here, there is none who does not speak with admiration of the leftiness and magnanimity he displays, whenever he is brought to allude to the relawhich he stands to General Pierce and his cabt. net. I leave to morrow for New York; and, until then; Yours ever, D. DE GOICOURIA.

The New Street Sweeping Machines.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTAL TRIAL.

Considerable curiosity was excited yesterday in Ann street, by the appearance of one of the street sweeping machines, the arrival of which from Philadelphia was announced a few days since in the Heraud. As it is likely a trial of these machines will be had in the city shortly, perhaps a brief description of their construction and mode of operation would not be uninteresting to our readers. The evident necessity for the employment of some kind of machinery in cleaning streets, and its superiority over hand sweeping, has long been recognized in England, and from time to time ingenious men have projected machines to dispense with manual labor, all of which have failed to secure public favor, with the exception of one invented by a Mr. J. Whitworth, whose

serted to our citizens for their inspection and approval.

In the English machine, the apparatus consists of a series of broad brooms, usually about two feet six inches wide, attached to an endless chain, running over an upper and lower set of pulleys, which are suspended in a light and lower set of pulleys, which are suspended in a light iron frame behind the cart, the body of which is near the ground. As the cart wheels revolve they give a rotary motion to the pulleys, carrying the endless chain and series of brooms around, which latter being made to bear on the ground sweeps the surface, and carries the soil up an inclined plane, on the top of which it is deposited into the box. The brooms are of an oblong shape, and to this circumstance is attributed much of the efficiency of these machines, as the outer circumference of the brooms acquires greater velocity, while passing around the pulleys, than the chains which carry thom. And again, the increased whocity of the beard of the broom when passing the lower pulley, together with the sudden change of direction, acts most opportunely in cleaning them against an iron bar, termed the "doctor." It is estimated that, if a horse travels three miles per hour, the velocity of the broom on the ground is nine miles, but the soil is carried up the isclined plane at the rate of six miles per hour. A circular broom is objectionable, as the dirt would fly in every direction, and, besides, cause a loss of power by frietten. Two opjections will immediately occur to the use of these machines.—

First, flat they will be of ne use in a street filled with thick mud are ice, and

First, that they will be of no use in a street filled with thick mud and rice, and second. That where there is an indentation, hole, or therein surface, as in a cobbie stone pavement, the cleaning would be imperfect.

The projectors do not preiend, we believe, that they can remove congrated mud and ice, as that is the work of the pickare, not the broom, but that when once cleaned they can prevent it accumulating, at one third the cost, with greater ediliency than under the present system. The second objection is, however, the falsione, and has so far prevented their general adoption in impland. In streets that are smooth and even, paved with wood or stone, they are of great service, and thus we find that in Birmingham, Manchester, and New sastle, these machines are much used, while in London, on account of the onever pavement, they are considered failure, and are seen as and in Regent street and in such other streets as are comparatively even and seen as week.

there, and are seed seels in Regent street and in such other streets as are comparatively even and seep to the American patentees, however, claim to have obviated the deficulty in their machine, by the application of wheels to the lower part of the incline) place, to enable it more effectually to adapt itself to the irregularities of the pavement, and by adding sectional places to the lower and of the inclined plane, thereby enabling the brooms to sweep all lowers out upon the planes, the plates adapting themselves to the irregularities of the pavement. They have also improved on the English machine by an arrangement whereby the cart body can be detached from the frame containing the brushes, to the need of dump the dirt.

The American machines are of two kinds, one adapted for the middle of the street and the other for the gutters. On the latter, the brushes work on a cylinder from three to five feet wide. The brooms are made of a strong see grass brown as "placers," which is said to experient to hickory or whalebone, as it swells and is quite strong.

strong see grass brown as "passive, three superior to hickory or whalebone, as it swells and tequite strong.

We understand that these machines have been approved of by Mayor Wood, Commissioner Ebling and the Superintendant of Streets, Mr. Mott, and on the strength of the assurances they received, the patenters, Messrs, Smith & Sickles, have already brought on to this city, from Philadelphia, where they have long been in use, 38 machines, and measurers are being taken to have an exhibition of their powers as soon as practicable. The experiment yesterday with one of the gutter machines in Ann street, was deemed highly successful, the mud being removed with remarkable about your successful, the mud being removed with remarkable about the religible of these machines, we certainly hope they still prove successful, as the system at present in use has been a deplorable failure. Our city has herestofore but the reputation of being the directs in the United States. May we not hope that under Mayor Wood's administration it may become the cleanest? Give the machines a chance.

Court of General Sessions.

ATTEMPT AT GRAND LARCENY. Make B 9. - James T. Eldridge was convicted of attempt ing to steal a watch and chain of the value of \$125, from officer Devoe, on the night of the 3d of July last, under the following circumstances:—Devoe, on the right in question, was attracted by the suspicious appearance of two men in the Park, and to watch them he sak on one of the chains, conceased by the shadow of an adjoining tree. While in this position the prisoner walked past him, and returning in a short time, laid his hand upon compainant's kince, passing it gradually openwrite until he finally grabbed his watch chain. On Nevoe's attempting to arrest the prisoner; a seuffle ensued, but with the acstrance of another officer, he was finally recurred. Sentince reserved.

Henry Bloomingtale, Ferdinand Hoffman, align John Nevors, and John Wilson, was loaded by the left of sent.

BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGINES.

BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGINES.

Henry Rio minerals, Ferdinand Hofman, alias John Meyers, and John Wilson, were jointly indicted for committing a burglary on the premises of Hugh Martin, showmaker, corner of John street and Broadway. The attention of officer Kinaer was attracted towards the accursed about five o'clock on the morning of the 17th of February. Hofman was standing by the cellar door, Wilson was coming up the steps, and Bloomingdale was en the other side of Broadway. The suspicions of the officer helig aroused, he returned after walking a short distance, and found in the possession of the two former prisoners a bag, a chisel and a Jimmy. Both Riofman and Wilson attacked the officer when he attempted to arrest them, and all three ran off, and for the moment excaped. It was ascertained that a pacifock had been wrached from Mr. Martin's cellar door, which aim bore the marks of a chisel. Mr. Spencer, for the defence, contended that there was not sufficient evidence to one viot Bloomingdale, and that as to the others, the crime could only be construed into an attempt to burglary, as there was no proof of an entry. Verdict of guilty of an attempt to commit burglary against Hofman and Wilson, and not guilty against Bloomingdale. Sentence reserved.

ASSACLE WIFE INTENT TO KILL.

Joseph McCurry was indicted for assaulting Charles legte with a knife and pistol on the evening of the 1st of January, with intent to kill. It appeared from the evidence that complainant and prisoner, together with others, were playing at earths in the former's house, 300 Servente-north street, in the course of which McCurry accursed Loque of cheating. They subsequently went out on the successful, where a accustic encad, during which loque (according to his own testimony) received accursed to guilty and the face from a knife which McCurry held in his hand. He also testified that McCurry mapped a pistol at him. The evidence, as the Becorder and in charging the jury was not at all clear that the defendan

received neight have been got in the south. Verdick, not unity.

BORRENY.

Patrick Xelly and Thomas Riley were charged with stealing a horse from John Byan, in Forty fourth street, near Ninth avenue, on the night of January 20. The complainant, who seemed half witted, gave very conjused testimeny. It appeared that the affair was merely a drunten frole, and that the defendants, who received a good character from their employers, had no felonious intent. Verdick, not guilty.

BURGLARY IN THIRD DESCRIE.

Thomas Smith was charged with burglariously entering the junk shep of Richard Feity, If Peck slip, on the hight of February 18. Officer Trace arrested the prisoner on the gremines. He made no defence, and the jury found him guilty. Sentenced to two years in the State prison.

Adjourned to MonCay.

Our Pennsylvania Correspo POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 5, 1855.
Postponement of the Election of United States Senator-

m to be run against Cameron for the Senat

-Party Dodger, &c., &c.
The postponement of the election of a United States
Senator, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, has given rise to innumerable speculations, and there is scarcely a lawyer in the Commonwealth who is not most unmercifully pelted with questions concerning it. Of course the legal fraternity are not much inclined to answer their prolific and inquisitive questioners. They are too shrewd to retail their wares for nothing, and never give opinions as lawyers, and for which they are willing to be held re-sponsible, unless remunerated for their labor.

The United States Senator is elected under an act of the Legislature which prescribes the mode and manner of the election. The two houses are required to meet in convention at the time appointed by said act, and, after

legislature; which preserves the mode and manner of the election. The two houses are required to meet in convention at the time appointed by said act, and, after having properly organized, the convention shall proceed to vote, and if none of the candidates named shall receive a majority of the votes of the members present a second poll shall be taken, and are on, until an election be effected. One section of said act provides that if the election be not completed at its first meeting the president shall adjourn the convention to such time as a majority of the members present shall determine, and so from time to time until a definite result be obtained.

The convention recently held, not being able to elect, adjourned to the first Tuesday in October next. Some of the journals of the Slate are propogating the opinion that if the Legislature now adjourns size die, which it no doubt will do before very long, the election cannot take place, that body not having the power to mest again for the purpose. They forget that the Sanakorial Convention is a different and distinct creature from the Legislature; and though composed of the same persons, it is differently governed, and exercises quite different functions. Being a separate body, created for a specific purpose, when once convend it not not another body cannot hatever when the provens; and the opinion of another body cannot hatever when the convention has been in strict accordance with its powers; and the opinion agint singlets and duties remain as they now are.

The adjournment of the Convention has been in strict accordance with its powers; and the opinion close that the Legislature when yet reads the adjourns, might appear simply ridiculous, were it not for the privilege vested in the Governor to interfere in the matter, it is provided that, whenever a venany shall occur in the United States Senstership before it finally adjourns, might appear simply ridiculous, were it as of for the privilege vested in the Governor to interfere in the manner. It is not the same

Mallification in Michigan.

The following law, entitled "a bill to protect the rights and liberties of the inhabitants of the State," has passed the legislature of Michigan :—

"hat it shall be the object of the State of Michigan enact.
That it shall be the object of the prosecution strengts, within their respective sounties, whenever any inhabitant of this State is arrested or claimed as a fugitive slave, on being informed thereof, diligenity and latther fully to use all lawful means to protect defend, and product to be discharged, every such person as arrested or claimed as a fugitive slave.

Sec. 2. All persons so arrested and claimed as fugitive slaves about the discharged of the lemonts of the writ of laboae corpus and of trial by jury.

tile staves shall be entitled to all the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus and of trial by jury. Sec. 5. If such writ of habeas corpus hall be sued out in vacation, and if, upon the hearing of the same, the person imprisoned, acrested, or claimed as a fugitive slave, shall not be discharged, such person shall be envited to an appeal to the tiruuit Court for the county in which such bearing shall have been had, on furnishing such ball and within such time as the officer granting the writ or hearing the case shall judge reasonable or proper.

Sec. 4. The court to which such appeal is taken, and any court to which a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of any such person claimed or arrested as a fugilities slave is made returnable, may, and shall, on application of either party to such proceedings, allow and direct a trial by jury on all questions of fact to issue between

any such person claimed or arrested as a fugilitie slave is made returnable, may, and shall, on application of either party to such proceedings, allow and direct a trial by jury on all questions of fact to issue between the parties in the matter aforeasid, and the taxable section such trial shall be chargeable to the issue between the same would be otherwise chargeable to the person arrested or claimed as a fugility slave.

Sec. 5. No person a creeked or claimed as a fugility slave, shall be impulsoned in any jail or other prison in this State; and say person having the care or control of any prison, and permitting the impulsonment of such slieged fugility slave therein, shall be subjected to the payment of a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars.

Sec. 5. Every person who shall falsely declare, represent or pretend that any free person entitled to freedom is a slave, or owes service or labor to any person or persons, with intent to produce, or aid or assist in prosering the foreible removal of such free person from that flate as a slave, shall be imprisoned not less than three nor more than fire years in the State prison.

Sec. 7. Every person who shall wrongfully and maliciously seller, or procure to be assect, any free person entitled to freedom, with intent to have such person held in slavery, shall pay a fine of one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned five years in the State prison.

Sec. 5. In all cases arising under the provisions of sections serven and sight of this act, the truth of say is clients serven and sight of this act, the truth of say is clients serven and sight of this act, the truth of say is clients serven and sight of this act, the truth of say is clients of the person of the owner of the west of the person, we person, shall not be proved everyby the testimony of at least two credible witnesses, testifying to facts directly tending to establish the fruth of such declaration, pretence, or representation, or year, or owner of did owe service merely as such any

The Spanish Consul and the Princeton. The Spanish Contain and the MERALD.

U. E. STRANDS PRINCETOR. |
WARRINGTON, Fig., Feb. 25, 1855. |
Fix.—In the Hirrard of the 18th instantit is stated

that "the reception of the Spanish Consul on board the United States steamer Princeton, at Key West, presents the singular spectacle of the whole dinner party rising while drinking the health of the Queen of Spain, and remaining scated during the crimking of that of Presi-

remaining scated during the drinking of that of President Pierce."

As there is a slight error of fact in this paragraph, I beg that you will allow me to correct it.

On the arrival of the Princeton at Key West, the citizens were very kind to us, and did all in their power to make our time agreeable. As some achieved deparent for their civilities the varifoom offerer gave a dinner, to which about twenty five persons and down, every one of whom was a citizen of the United States. The I panish Commi, so far from being present, was not invited, concupantly there was no consider for proposing the bealth of the Unseen of Spain, nor was and mentioned in any manner throughout this entertainment. On the continy, however, the first and only toset of a public nature offered was proposed by the presiding officer in these words:—'The health of the President of our glorious run happy country,'—which was drank standing by every one present.

Your correspondent has strangely misconceived the character of the officers of the nary if he supposes them capable of witnessing unmoved, or without resenting it instanter, such an health to the Chief Magistrate of their country, particularly on board of a American man of war.

their country, particularly on board man of war.

In justice to the officers of the Princeton, and not with a view to any "political clap tran," I hope you will publish this letter. H. K. DAYENPOUT,

Lieutemant Cuited States Navy.

Good Finiting.—The Lynn (Mass.) Dutly says that the fishermen of Swampsoot had a great run of lock last week. Fourteen vessels, employing 136 mea, were engaged, and the proceeds of their labor smounted to 50,770. The fish soil at an average of three centra a yound. The vessels draw one fifth for their part, the remarker is distributioning the new which will make an average of upwards of \$10 to be a mea.

The Operatic War. Six—There is one part of the letter which a ppeared is

the Naw York Health of Friday morning, eddirected to Mr. James Phalen, President of the Academy of Music, touching the benefit of the artists and employed left unpaid by you, that properly belongs to me to reper to, as their acting chairman. The offer you have made as your services through a daily journal was probably men at to win public approbation for a generous act. If thire was your purpose, you are welcome to the advantage; a the services themselves are respectfully but unanimous declined by the said artists and employes, who loos upon your proposition to play the fiddle for them, as to injury.

They are furthermore convinced that your ap

They are furthermore continued that your appearance at the Academy of Music, on Monday next, would add no a dollar to the attractions of a popular opera, supported by the splend d talents of the new tenor. Sig. Brignolf, who has charitably come forward, as well as by the other distinguished artists who have rolunteered. O the contrary, they are disposed to think that year having anything to do with the occasion would be reserious drawback, as many of the public would, likely for that reason alone, withhold their patronage.

In closing your letter of Friday morning, you in talge in some sonorous phrack as to your "ascred duty is pay, to the extent of your abilities, for any services which may have been rendered to you." As I am a suffered along with the rest, will you allow me to inquire wisy, instead of making such vague declarations before the padic, you do not call your creditors promptly together, and propose to redeem your liabilities, like an honest many in whole or in part! Or if, on the other hand, you are unitarily destitute of means, why not frankly —you so, and throw yourself on the generously of the poor people gou owe, for a free remission of their dust instead of tribing with the public, it were where to take one or the ether of these more straightforward coarses. Very trady yours,

NEW YORK, March 9, 1855.

For the sorrow of this security, 1856.

Six—In a leading article of your journat, this morning, on the subject of the Academy of Music, under the direction of Mr. Ole Bull, you ask the question what has became of the proceeds of the performances. It is all the more necessary that this inquiry should be met at once,

more necessary that this inquiry should be met atonce, and distinctly, since Mr. Ole Bull has, on mere than eac occasion, declared that he had received no account of the receipts at the Opera house.

This ascretion, I beg to say, is not correct, since Mr. Bull in person, and by his attorney, Mr. Bulkeley, wave regularly and repeatedly informed, both during his administration and at the close of it, of all that occurred, to come to the main point of the receipts and expenditures, I desire to call attention to the following brief statement.

Treasurer's Account of Receipts and Expenditures at the Academy of Music, from Pebrucsy 13, to March 5, 1865.

The above is a concise statement of my account as Treasurer of the Academy of Music, under the masagement of Mr. Ole Bull. The amount received in subscriptions for the twelve nights' performance, as announced, (six of which have expired), was ledged in the hands of trustees, who are responsible to the subscribers, and which I have not therefore seen fit to lackide in the above account.

G. W. TAYLOR.

Sr. Lovm, Fab. 24, 1858.

News from New Musico-Fears of the Indians-Their Depredations-Militia Called into Service, do.

I have received telegraphic despatches from Indepen-dence, giving me the latest news from New Mexico. The mail arrived at that place last excuing. The carriers met with the Kiowas on the Cimarone, where they were encamped. They affected great friendship. Other bands oncamped. They affected great fritnessing. One they all pretunded to be friendly. The safety of the mail, however, depends upon its being well guarded. All the indians along the route are disaffected, and prepared at

sils. All the Indians is the Territory, and around its horders, have assumed a hortile attitude. Hanches are invaded every few days, man are murdered, cattle and brases stolen, and women and children carried into the wilderness, there to be sectified to savage bruishing. The military force is whelly inadequate to the protection of the settlement. While a party of dragoons are tra-versing one portion of the country, robberies and mur-ders are perpetrated in another. The bands are so nu-merous that it is impossible to have them up together, and consequently impossible to check or pursue them all at once. The whole settlement at the Aranasa (nablo has been driven off, and sixteen of their number killed.

The cattle and horses were captered by the Indiana, other massers are are occurring almost every day, and in every direction.

Only two successful attempts have been made to retain to The first was by Capt. Newell, about the middle of January, and the second by Lieut. Sturgts, some two weeks afterwards. Capt. Newell attacked the Masserdia Ayaches in the Secremento Mountains, and succeeded in stilling twelve of the ranals. The remainder of the party made goed their escape. Lieut. Sturgts pursued and overtook a party of Apaches, about sixty miles much of Santa Fe, killed three or four of them, and recaptured a considerable number of cattle and horses. There is no complaint of a want of activity and vigilance on the part of the military; but there is just and deep dissatisfaction with the government for leaving a whole people to the mercy of viadictive horder of eavages.

Gen. Gariant has assumed the responsibility of calling into service five companies of the militia. He descrete for the present congress is not calculated to inspire confidence that they will. We have no local news of note.

Indian Troubtes in the West.
[From the touncil filads (lows) Bagis, Feb. 16].
Fhall we ever case to record the scenes of strife and bloodshed upon our becters by the Jacians, instigated too often by intersection by the fire water of the white

bloodshed upon our horders by the Incians, inctigated too often by intersection by the fire water of the white man?
There are now near 1,000 of the Sauntee Stous scouring the counties north, allling stock and hogs and stealing corn, and committing many other depreciations upon the effects in the region of Fargeant's Huffs.

Last week a party of these Indians, who belong ever at it. Peters on the Mississippi river, got up a difficulty with Major Hamilton, who has been a trader among them for some time, and cut him all to pieces, killing him instantly. Major H. was a man of ability, especience and well known as an energetic frontierwman.

A band of the same came to Mr. Thompson's corn brit, and took what corn their boress could carry. Mr. T. took a borne to pay, but the redskins soon returned with guns and other weapons to rescue their hores, untiming resistance too strong, left for the present.

Wit will be the end of all this, unless something in done by the government, we cannot tell.

A band of the same Indians have been after the Omaha's, got one scalp and fourteen ponies.

They are now prowling about sear the mouth of the Big Nioux, and the settlements are in continual fear of their outrages.

Navai Intelligence.

The time has now come for the relief of the Mediter ranean equadron, and Secretary Dobbin has caused th frigates Congress and Constellation to be got ready for frigates Congress and Constellation to be got ready for sea. They are now ready in every respect, except that they are without men and officers. The first are to be chipped as fast as possible, and many among the latter are applying to be sent on this station. The Congress will carry the broad pennant but who will be in our maxed of the relief squadron is not yet amounted Many officers are pressing their claims to the office but as yet none have been answered. It is supposed that the Congress will lead our newly appointed Minister to Spain at Cadiz. The relief squadron will not sail under six weeks.

At the St Nicheles-Professor Wischel and family, Clu-cionati, Hop. Wm Appleton sol family, Roston; General McDough, California; Hop. H. W. Waterson, Tanasson; Col., Holman, California; Lopt. W. G. stafford, Baltimore; Hon. N. P. Panke, Warkington; Judge Farnam, Chicago; Hon. Wm Lyon, California.

N. P. Panke, Washington, Judge Farnan, Chirago, Rom. Wm. Lyes. Cultornia.

At the feving House-How Chas. Hughes, Sandy Hill, M. Aline feving House-How Chas. Hughes, Sandy Hill, M. Yeri, D. Stander, C. Stander, Philadelette, S. Leiter, M. L. Stander, C. Leiter, Philadelette, S. Leiter, J. L. Flotcher, Minester, Fer, Hom. D. A. Smallet, M. L. Leiter, C. L. Stander, Philadelette, S. L. Stander, Cheving, C. L. Leiter, C. L. Stander, Philadelette, S. L. Stander, Cheving, C. L. Leiter, C. L. W. M. Standart, Cheving, C. L. Leiter, C. L. Leiter, C. L. Leiter, C. L. Leiter, C. L. W. L. Leiter, C. Leiter, C. L. Leiter, C. L. Leiter, C. L. Leiter, C. Leiter, C. L. Leiter, C. Leiter, C. Leiter, C. L. Leiter, C. Leiter, C. L. Leiter, C. Leiter, C. L. Leiter, C. Leiter,